

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

NO. 99.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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Single Copies, ..... 10

\* Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$8 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance.

### NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

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Fort Langley.....	W. Winnard
Port Hope.....	Ballou's Express
Port Yale.....	Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....	Myers' Express
Cayosh.....	Myers' Express
Lytton City.....	Jas. H. Batterton
Port Alexander.....	Pony Express Co
San Francisco.....	L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....	M. Martin
Port Townsend.....	Henry Hogan
Portland.....	Chas. Barrett

### Northern Coast Route to Cariboo.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Having for sometime past studied the question of a coast route to the Northern mines, and collected some information on the subject, your leader of the 8th inst. naturally attracted my attention. Indeed, the subject deserves the serious consideration of all those connected with the welfare of the two Colonies; nor do I doubt that a very available route may be soon and easily opened in that direction.

The difficulties of a coast route to the Northern mines are supposed to consist in what is commonly called the Coast Range of Mountains, an expression which, however, conveys an erroneous idea; the more so, as the few mountains which do figure on the maps are altogether incorrectly laid down. There are, in fact, two ranges of mountains in the way: the Coast Range, properly so called, a continuation of the back-bone of Vancouver Island, which crosses over to the main land opposite Fort Rupert, and stretches northward at an average distance of 20 miles from the Pacific coast and an elevation of 2000 feet; and the second, a continuation of the Lillooet range of mountains, which meets the first near Dean's Canal.

The Lillooet spur of the Cascade Mountains strikes off from near Fort Hope in a northwesterly direction, and follows a straight line from that point to Fort Simpson. At the southern end of Lake Harrison may be considered as its centre, from which collateral branches, embracing Burdard's Inlet and Howe's Sound, spread out in a westerly direction as far as Jervis's Inlet. But in its northwesterly course this range gradually lowers, till in north latitude 51°, west longitude 124°, its mountainous features disappear, and its continuation is only marked by a slight elevation separating the waters that flow on the eastern and lower side towards the Fraser, from a considerable stream called by several travelers French River, which takes its rise in the glaciers to the east of North Bentinck Arm, and after running upwards of 200 miles along the western foot of the range falls into Jarvis's Inlet. This depression or opening in the mountain range extends northwest for 80 or 100 miles, when the mountains again rise gradually, till in lat. 52° 30' long. 126°, east of North Bentinck Arm, they are covered with glaciers and perpetual snow. From this point they continue in all their rugged elevation till they reach the Coast Range as before said, where both united form the iron-bound coast which stretches beyond Fort Simpson.

The tract of country thus bounded and lying between the Coast Range, the Lillooet Range, and the Straits that separate the continent from Vancouver Island, has never been much explored; but from the accounts of casual travelers, forms a fine, level, table land, with a sparse Indian population, well wooded, and elevated some 1200 feet or more above the sea. Its coasts are rugged, but deeply intersected by numerous inlets, many of which give convenient access to the interior, and consequently, through the aforesaid depression in the Lillooet Range to the Northern mines. As it is therefore from the head of one of these inlets that a practicable route must be looked for, I have carefully measured the bird's-flight distances to Fort Alexandria and the North Fraser, adding one-third for traveling distance; and to make the list more complete, have comprehended every accessible inlet as far as Fort Simpson, starting from Jervis's Inlet and only omitting Howe Sound, which, from being surrounded by mountains, is unavailable.

### INLETS ON THE STRAITS.

*Dist. to*

*Pt. Alex'dra.*

Jervis Inlet, by the valley of French river to 61° N. lat. .... 110 f. 275

Thence to Fort Alexandria ..... 165 f.

Possibly French river might be navigable.

Toba Inlet. An Indian trail leads to the Lillooet range, but the road appears very mountainous. .... 240

Bute Inlet. .... 200

The head of this inlet is on the same parallel as the Pavilion; distant from Alexandria 180 miles.

Loughborough Inlet. .... 215

Knight Inlet. .... 240

Port Phillip Inlet, near Mount Stephen. .... 265

Mr. Travailot went over this track in seven days on horseback, and found it perfectly practicable.

### ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Smith's Inlet, probably mountainous. .... 300

Bentinck Inlet, South Arm, mountainous. .... 255

Bentinck Inlet, North Arm by Bella Colla. .... 230

This trail would pass over perpetual snows

and glaciers; is consequently impracticable.

*To Fraser River.*

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Salmon river, from Kitlups to do., very mountainous. .... 346

*To Port George.*

Skeena river from Port Essington to Nass

Gee, unnavigable. .... 250

Babine lake. .... 90

Portage. .... 10

Stuart lake. .... 50

To Fort George. .... 100

As several of the above routes, and especially those towards the North, have been brought before the public and widely discussed, though never likely to become available, I have united them, as before said, in the above table, the better to contrast their merits; but there can be no hesitation as regards distances both by land and sea, in choosing

the

best

route.

ing

Bute Inlet as the most eligible starting point for a direct route to the Northern mines. We have seen that the head of Bute Inlet and the Pavilion are on the same parallel, and within 20 miles, at equal distances from Fort Alexandria, but with this immense difference, that the whole communication on this side of Bute Inlet is by water, (a matter of twenty-four hours by steam); and that the route on the other side is, as far as can be collected, and with the exception of a considerable rise near the water, passes over a fine level country to Fort Alexander.

Bute Inlet presents a different aspect from all the other inlets on the Straits. The country is not mountainous and there are frequent openings with fine tracts of land; five or six small streams fall into it, and the water is even brackish towards the head. The route up the Gulf of Georgia to Cape Mudge presents every facility, and though the tides and eddies between Cape Mudge and the entrance of Bute Inlet, a distance of 25 miles, are very strong, still they offer no serious difficulty to steamers. The total distance from Victoria to the head of Bute Inlet is 220 miles, and the inland route, which would pass about 20 miles S.E. of Fort Chilcotin is perfectly practicable to Fort Alexander.

In short, this route appears so far superior to all others, in every respect, that unless some unforeseen obstacle arises, it must soon supersede every other. The advantageous results of such a communication, both for British Columbia and Victoria, are self-evident; for the miners they would be invaluable; and as there is every probability of success, the sooner an exploring expedition is set on foot to ascertain the fact, the better.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

Victoria, April 11th, 1861.

### After a Battle.

The following graphic sketch, from the pen of an English officer who served with his regiment throughout the war against the Sepoy mutineers in India, describes the field of battle after the victory of Munda-Score:

A battle-field immediately after an action is no very inviting scene. More than one

sense is sickened by the objects around;

the air is tainted, and death stares you in the face in most hideous forms; swollen and bloated carcasses covered with vultures, or being torn to pieces by the parish dogs; corpses lying up in a heap burnt to a cinder; some without a vestige of clothing, others lying peacefully as they fell; the village was almost too foul to pass through, almost every house had its inmates of dead in some ghastly form or other—what the sword had commenced the fire had ended.

Death and black ruin lay everywhere together. Spite of all this, one old woman, who seemed nearly eighty years of age, had remained there a witness to the fearful consummation. Perhaps she was too feeble to fly, or held the little life then flowing in her veins too worthless to prolong. She appeared starving as she sat on a stone feebly sighing and drinking water from a little earthen vessel. There was no one to comfort her, and the soldiery passed her by as they would a dog! Down a well not far from the village we found a man hiding in a recess of the earth. How long he had been there no one knew, but he was too feeble to ascend by a rope which was thrown down to him.

However we helped him up, and when he gained the top he was too weak to stand. Some brandy and water and native bread was offered to him by Major Boileau; but this he refused, as he might have done poison, although he appeared dying from starvation! Another was discovered in a tree where he must have been for three days. He refused at first to come down; a musket was pointed at him which had the desired effect; down he came, matchlock, tulwar and powder-horn too. In his belt was found eighty-eight rupees. This the men divided, and the birds were made a prisoner and sent into camp.

In one of the fields an old woman was

found with her right leg shattered by a shell;

in another lay a little girl about nine with her left leg shattered! All over the maidan were scattered English books, papers, envelopes, ladies' silk dresses covered with blood, bonnets, parasols, elegant drawing-room chairs, and other things the rebels had plundered from Neemuch and other stations. The village still smouldered; the high crops were all beaten down; the earth torn up; nullahs filled with furniture, dead cattle and men; heaps of ashes here and there, with charred corpses in the centres; the air was laden with sickening gases, in which vultures, kites and crows circled and screamed over the horrid carcasses below; wretched camp followers, were prowling among the corpses and ruins—women, laughing and trampling through the broken corn,—men, turning about mangled bodies, diving into wells and tanks, climbing trees, and breaking down grain stacks—all searching for plunder like cowards assassins, and reveling in the horrors of death-like fiends.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "I have heretofore stated that Mr. McMinnier, one of the South Carolina seceders, is a German by birth. The Hon. Th. Reynolds (Reinbold,) the present Lieut. Governor of that State, is also a German by birth. He was born in Prague, his parents having emigrated to this country. He is a Jew."

A plain hard-fisted old man called upon Gov. Curtis, of Pennsylvania, the other day. The Governor supposing of course, that the man wanted a place somewhere, expressed his appreciation of his past services, and said he was sorry he could not reward him with an office. "But I don't want an office," said the old man, "I merely called to see if you didn't want to buy a good dog."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are undeniably the finest medicine for dilapidated constitutions, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints would appear incredible, if not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. Those invaluable Pills soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. Disease flies before them. They are composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of any mineral or noxious substance. They may, therefore, be given with the utmost confidence, and with perfect safety, to delicate females and young children.

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# THE BRITISH COLONIST

## TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

### Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1861.

Saturday Morning, April 13, 1861.

### Steamer News—Mines, Trade, Prospects.

Since the sailing of the last steamer for San Francisco, reliable information has been received of the discovery of very rich diggings on Antler Creek, in the Cariboo country. Parties direct from the Forks of Quesnelle River report the Antler Creek diggings having prospected \$75 to the pan. More recent advices still, state that from \$50 to \$100 to the rocker are being made per day. The Antler Creek discoveries are drawing away the miners from Victoria and all parts of British Columbia to that region. The excitement about the Cariboo country is steadily on the increase; and so far as we can judge by the information that reaches us, we conclude that within a few months a larger population will be collected in the vicinity of the Forks of Quesnelle than in the whole of British Columbia put together. The well-known, rich-paying claims worked upon the tributaries of Quesnelle River last year, warrants us in believing that the miners will be amply rewarded for their labor and hardships; and that the yield of gold for the current year will far exceed any previous year.

There is comparatively little difficulty in reaching Quesnelle River this season. A trader recently arrived from there within twelve days. This is considered good time for the season; but when the roads are better as the season advances, parties may express through in less time. The facilities to reach the mines are greater this year than ever before. Two steamers ply twice a week between Victoria and New Westminster. From there to Douglas, Hope and Yale, there are some four or five steamers running. From Douglas pack mules on the portages and steamboats on the intervening lakes, carry passengers expeditiously to Cayoosh. Thence to Cariboo the journey is chiefly made by packing. The Hope and Yale route up Fraser River also attracts large numbers by that route. The improved condition of the trails this year will enable travelers to make the journey to Cariboo quicker than formerly; and also allows traders to introduce supplies at much lower rates.

Trade between Victoria and British Columbia is rapidly on the increase. Far more merchandise has been sent there this season than last Spring. The receipts for duties on merchandise at the New Westminster Customs has been very considerably greater this week than ever before. This fact of itself is a very gratifying indication of the flourishing state of our trade with British Columbia. Moreover, it proves the confidence of the interior traders in the stability of the mines. With the opening of the season, and the prospective increase of the revenue, we may also calculate on a more vigorous policy in completing the various trails from the head of navigation into the interior; and with their completion the difficulties in the way of access to the interior will be greatly diminished.

The exports of gold dust for the quarter ending March 31, also indicate a decided improvement on the corresponding quarter in 1860. The amount exported was \$218,000; the excess over 1860, \$42,000. Besides this sum, considerable amounts have been sent away of which no correct data can be furnished. The imports into Victoria for the first quarter amount to about \$718,000. When we consider that it was the dullest quarter in the year, we may naturally expect our imports this year to amount to nearly or quite \$4,000,000, a very large amount for a population that does not exceed 12,000 in the two colonies—perhaps unequalled in any other country for the amount of population. The imports of itself indicates that our mines are highly productive, as gold dust is almost the only article with which we have to pay our foreign indebtedness.

The returns of the Assessors give the total value of real estate at \$2,135,000. Personal property is not assessed. The increase in the value of real estate in this town since the first load of miners were landed here in April 1858, is, then, immense. At that time there were not over fifty houses outside the fort; now they number nearly one thousand. Our progress, therefore, is stamped in such indelible characters that it cannot be denied nor effaced. On the whole, we know no place on the Pacific coast that is really more flourishing than these Colonies; and yet if a wiser, more liberal, and vigorous policy had been manifested by the government from the outset, our progress in population and wealth would have many times exceeded its present limit.

**THE LAST PURSUER CASE.**—Attorney-General Cary yesterday announced it as his intention to prosecute the sailor Dickinson Rie, through whose very singular evidence Hailey succeeded in escaping punishment.

### Port Townsend Mail Stoppage.

We really would like to know how it is that mail matter destined for Port Townsend does not reach its destination? We have the best reasons in the world for making the inquiry. Through negligence or pilfering, the mail-bag newspapers for our subscribers on Puget Sound do not come to hand. We take pains to put them carefully in the office here; but some graceless wretch insensible to the difference between *meum* and *tuum* appropriates them. During the last six months we have lost enough subscribers on the Sound to be equivalent to \$300. We certainly deem it a subject deserving the closest inquiry. Our Postmaster here declares that they go regularly, and as he has no interest in stopping them, we believe there is a screw loose either on their way over or after they get there. We trust the folks on the other side of the water will look to it. It is a matter of considerable importance to the Sound people to know what is going on here in a commercial way; and it is to the interest of our merchants to have their advertisements read on the other side of the water regularly. We sincerely hope that we will not have occasion to dip into this matter again; yet we are not inclined to obey an absurd postage law against newspapers, and then not get the worth of our money. There must be some inquiry instituted at once.

We have also a similar complaint to make against mail matter on our side. The other day mail matter for Salt Spring Island was found at Nanaimo. We lost by that transaction. Every steamer almost from Douglas and New Westminster, we hear about the non-arrival or irregularity of mail matter. There is a screw loose in that country somewhere. We are heartily sick of an apology for mail conveyance. Better far sell out the carrying of the mail to the highest bidder, and do away entirely with post offices, than pester the country with a service that is neither "fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring."

### Northern Coast Route.

We give to-day a very interesting letter from Alfred Waddington, Esq., M. P. P., which treats upon the Northwest Coast route to Cariboo. Mr. W. has devoted much attention to the geography of British Columbia, and what he states on the subject is in every way worthy of careful consideration. If the Bute Inlet route is practicable (and we learn that Captain McNeil, of the Hudson Bay Company, inclines to the opinion that it is) it will prove a very great advantage over the proposed route by the South Bentinck Arm. In the first place, the distance to the latter up the Straits is far greater than to Bute Inlet; in the second place, communication with Bute Inlet would give Victoria the entire command of the trade; whereas, if Bentinck Arm were adopted, sailing vessels could go there by passing up the West Coast and around the north end of this island. The exploration of the coast route should not be delayed a moment.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Fort street—Rev. M. MACPHERSON, Minister.—Service is held at the above place of worship every Sunday, in the morning at 11, and in the evening at half-past 6 o'clock.**

**SUNDAY SCHOOL in the afternoon, at 2 P.M.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE VICTORIA NEWS DEPOT,** Government street, north of Yates street, receives by every steamer from San Francisco a large supply of newspapers and magazines, which are sold at the following established prices: American newspapers and illustrated papers, 3 for 25 cents; English papers, 20 cents each; Harper's Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, Chambers' Journal, All the Year Round, and the Magazines of Fashion, 25 cents each; Cornhill and Eclectic Magazines, 50 cents each. Parties residing in British Columbia or Washington Territory may have them sent to them regularly at the same prices by sending the cash with the order.

**FILES OF THE LONDON TIMES, Liverpool Post and Manchester Guardian, received by every steamer and filed for the accommodation of the patrons of the VICTORIA NEWS DEPOT.**

april 1m

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS**

**\$1,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY.** Apply to

W. CULVERWELL, Office cor. of Langley and Yates sts.

april 1w

**NOTICE**

I HEREBY GIVE THAT I HAVE empowered WILLIAM CULVERWELL as my Agent to collect all accounts owing to me. All parties, therefore, indebted to me are required to pay the same to the said William Culverwell without delay.

HENRY KRAFT.

April 12th, 1861

april 1w

**WANTED.**

A PARTNER OF GOOD BUSINESS Ahab, and one who is willing to take an active part. The business is a very lucrative one, and to any one with a capital of \$1,000, offers a first rate investment. Address "B. C." Colonist Office.

april 1w

**MORRIS PRICE, Deceased.**

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

**THE CREDITORS AND OTHERS** having claims against the Estate of MORRIS PRICE, late of Cayoosh, British Columbia, are hereby required, on or before the 10th day of May next, to send in full particulars of their claims to Mr. SIMON REINHART, of Victoria, Vancouver Island, the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the deceased in British Columbia; and in default thereof, will be summarily excluded from all benefit under the administration; and notice is hereby further given that all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to the said Administrator.

H. P. WALKER, Barrister-at-Law.

New Westminster, April 6th, 1861.

april 1m

**W. CULVERWELL,**

Gene Agency for the Collection of Rents and Debts,

**INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,**

Money Loaned on Good Security,

Bookkeeping, Documents Copied, Etc.

In cases requiring a power of Attorney, security will be furnished Office, upstairs, cor. Yates and Langley streets, Victoria.

april 1m

**PEASE & BOYCE,**

Union Wharf.

april 1m

**J. J. SOUTHPAGE & CO.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

Union Wharf.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

And Battery street, San Francisco, California.

april 1m

**A. BULLER**

**HAS OPENED ON GOVERNMENT**

street, opposite the British Colonist Office, an establishment for CLEANING and REPAIRING CLOTHING. His experience in the Quaker City for the last sixteen years, should be a sufficient guarantee for his workmanship. Call and examine samples of work.

april 1m

**Wright & Sanders,**

**ARCHITECTS,**

Office CORNER YATES AND LANGLEY STS.

Victoria, V. I.

april 1m

**REDUCTION**

In the Price of Lands to 10s. per Acre.

**PUBLIC MEETING**

AT

Moore's Musical Hall,  
YATES STREET, ON

SATURDAY, 13th APRIL,

At 12 o'clock, noon.

The Committee who have been engaged in preparing the Petition praying His Excellency the Governor to reduce the price of Lands sold in this Colony to 10s. per acre, beg to report that the same has been very numerous signed; and they request a meeting of the land-holders, and others interested, to take place as above, for the purpose of publicly adopting the petition, and to take other necessary steps in the matter.

All who have not yet had an opportunity to attach their names may do so prior to Saturday, at 12 M.

JOHN COPLAND, Secretary pro tem.

36 Yates street, 8th April, 1861.

april 1m

**SHELDON'S**

**MAMMOTH**

**GIFT**

**ENTERTAINMENT!**

AT THE

**New Theatre!**

**VICTORIA, V. I.,**

**PAINT BRUSHES,**

**Varnish,**

**Whitewash,**

**Sash Tools,**

**ARTISTS' TOOLS,**

**VARNISHES**

**WHITE LEAD, (Atlantic)**

**RED LEAD,**

**PUMICE STONE,**

**VERMILION, (English)**

**VERMILION, (American)**

**VERMILION, (German)**

**CHROME (Creen.)**

**CHROME Yellow &c.**

**JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers, by**

**LANGLEY BROS.,**

**Druggists,**

**Yates street.**

april 1m

**WM. MUIR,**

**Langley Street, Victoria,**

**HAS FOR SALE:**

**MARTELL BRANDY—200 cases;**

**10 casks V. Proprietary;**

**10 cases McElroy's Scotch Whisky;**

**10 casks do. do. do. Old Tom;**

**500 cases do. do. do. do.;**

**30 lbs. Burgundy Brandy;**

**8 blds. Rum Shrub;**

**300 cans Devonshire Cider;**

**Etc. Etc. Etc.**

april 1m

**WM. MUIR,**

**LANGLEY STREET, VICTORIA,**

**HAS FOR SALE:**

**LOCHEAD LIME, TUMWATER PA-**

**tent Shingles and Lumber.**

april 1m

**WM. MUIR,**

**LANGLEY STREET, VICTORIA,**

**Receives regularly by Express:**

**GLASGOW SEWED MUSLINS AND**

**Insertions, Flouncing, Collars, in**

**aps 1m**

**Valuable Property for Sale,**

**—AT—**

**FORT PEMBERTON**

**ON THE**

**HARRISON-LILLOOET ROUTE,**

**Known as the**

**HALF-WAY HOUSE,**

**Situated between Anderson and Lillooet Lakes,**

**Immediately on the Road, consisting of a**

**Ranch of 320 Acres fine Farming Land.**

**THERE ARE SITUATED ON THE**

**property one large two-story House and kitchen**

# THE BRITISH COLONIST

Saturday Morning, April 13, 1861.

## Court of Assizes.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1861.

The Court met at fifteen minutes to 11 o'clock, A. M.

### THE "INO" CASE.

The Attorney-General said he had received information to the effect that Michael Sullivan, late captain of the schooner Ino, indicted for stealing goods from the wreck of the Nanette, had returned to Victoria.

His Lordship ordered that a warrant be issued for his arrest, so that he might be put on his trial, and declared his recognizance forfeited.

### SENTENCED.

Kitte-Cahab, convicted of stabbing another Indian, was arraigned for sentence, and was ordered to be imprisoned for one year and kept at hard labor during that period.

### STA-HA.

This Indian, the bill of indictment against whom, for stabbing with intent to kill, was ignored by the Grand Jury, was ordered to be retained in custody; his Lordship remarking that he might at least be convicted of simple assault before the stipendiary magistrate.

### THE MAN-OF-WAR'S MAN.

In the matter of the charge of perjury against Dickinson Rule, the sailor, the Attorney-General asked that he might be continued in custody, as he had received information that might necessitate the finding of an indictment for perjury against him.

His Lordship granted the application.

### THE JURORS.

The petit jurors, of whom there was a large number in attendance, were discharged from further service till Monday morning, 10th instant, at 10 o'clock.

### THE GREEN PERJURY CASE.

The Attorney-General, in the matter of David Green, indicted for perjury, said that the indictment had not been found in a regular manner, inasmuch as it had been laid before the Grand Jury without a preliminary examination having taken place before the Police Magistrate. As he had been counsel for Green in the civil suit of Phillips vs. Green, he did not think he would be justified in appearing as prosecutor in this case, and the prosecution would be conducted by Messrs. Ring and Dennes, who had appeared for the plaintiff in the civil suit. The Attorney-General also said that a certificate was now preparing by the Governor to authorize him to act as counsel for the defence; and had prepared an affidavit which he would submit to the court:

[The affidavit set forth the belief of the counsel in the innocence of the accused; the absence of a material witness in the case, and the circumstances attending the finding of the indictment.]

Mr. Cary continued that the indictment had only been placed in his hands yesterday morning;—the indictment charged Green with thirteen or fourteen distinct acts of perjury. The scene is laid in Washington Territory—not here; and the occurrences on which the prosecution had been founded transpired in 1858. A material point in the indictment turns on whether there was or was not a Record office at Whatcom in 1858.

His Lordship remarked that that question would have to come before the Court on the trial.

The Attorney-General contended that the question would have to be decided before a United States Court. If he attempted to go on with the trial without proper evidence on certain points he would be guilty of one of the most heinous offences that a counsel can be guilty of. With a fair opportunity accorded him of making a defence, he had no doubt but his client would be triumphantly acquitted.

Mr. Ring opposed the application for a postponement, and claimed that the Court could not even entertain the affidavit unless the accused was present. It is alleged that the occurrences on which the prosecution is based took place in Washington Territory. His Lordship would doubtless recollect that at the last session of the Court there was a perjury case, in which Green appeared as the prosecuting witness against Hughes, and the statements for which the accused had been indicted had been made on the occasion of that trial. If the defendant that there was a record office at Whatcom fails, that is only one allegation among many. The material witness (Capt. Jeffrey) alluded to in the affidavit was in town every week and might be here to-morrow. Hughes, the principal witness for the prosecution, was about to leave for the United States, and he was bound over to appear and give evidence; and if he leaves the country the ends of justice will be defeated. The question whether Green is guilty or innocent would have to be settled by the jury before which the case is tried, and not by the counsel on either side.

His Lordship said that before the Court could give any decision the accused must be here and deliver himself into the custody of the Court.

The Sheriff returned David Green as absent; and the Court decided that the motion could not be argued till Monday morning next, when the accused must deliver himself into the custody of the Court.

The Court was then adjourned till 3 o'clock, P.M.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court reassembled at 3 o'clock.

### SENTENCE OF THE WRECKERS.

Fabian Mitchell and Phillip Machivelli, convicted yesterday of stealing goods from the wreck of the Nanette were arraigned at the bar for sentence.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoners, said—You have been found guilty by a jury of your country of feloniously stealing, taking and carrying away certain goods, belonging to persons unknown, from a certain ship known as the Nanette. The jury, in rendering the verdict, strongly recommended you to the merciful consideration of the Court, because yours' was the first offence of the kind occurring here. The offence of which you stand convicted is looked upon in England as a very serious one. In the reign of George IV., persons found guilty of the offence were punished with death; but in the first year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty, a statute, limiting the punishment to transportation for fourteen years, or imprisonment for not more than three years was passed by parliament. The Court has taken into consideration the merciful recommendation of the jury and will only inflict a punishment that it thinks will prove sufficient to deter others from the commission of the same crime. The judgment of the Court is, that you, Fabian Mitchell and Phillip Machivelli, be imprisoned within Her Majesty's jail at Victoria for the space of six calendar months; but hard labor will not be added on the ground of the recommendation to mercy.

Mitchell advanced to the bench, and, seemingly much affected, said he did not know he was doing anything wrong when he took the goods, and had seen many others doing the same; he had worked hard since he had been in the country, and thought it was a great hardship that he should be imprisoned.

His Lordship said the Court had been as merciful as possible under the circumstances, and that any appeal for a remission of the sentence must be directed to another quarter.

The prisoners were then removed by the officers, and the Court adjourned till Monday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

**MITCHELL AND MACHIVELLI.**—It will be seen, from our report published in another column, that these men convicted on Thursday of felony, in having stolen a quantity of wrecked goods from the Nanette, have been sentenced to prison for the space of six months, without hard labor. These are the first convictions had in the Court of Assizes for stealing goods from the wreck, and we learn that it is the intention of the Attorney-General to seize and confiscate to the Crown all the goods and chattels possessed by the prisoners, as it is claimed that the statute gives him that power in all cases of felony.

**FLED.**—Michael Sullivan, late master of the schooner Ino, has left town, and the Sheriff yesterday was unable to find him.

### Human Bones Found in the Woods.

Two young men of this town, named John Evans and Wm. Clissett, while out gunning in the woods, in the neighborhood of Cedar Hill, on Wednesday, found a number of human bones scattered around through the bushes. The bones were quite white and must have lain there some time—six months or a year at least. The skull, and several ribs, together with the thigh, arm, and leg bones, were examined, but no traces that would serve to show to whom they had belonged were discovered. The young men accordingly contented themselves with extracting six teeth from the jawbones, which they brought to town with them. Some distance from the locality in which the bones were found they also picked up a lady's figured black silk veil; and further on, a gentleman's black silk neckerchief—both in good condition. The latter was rolled up as if some person had taken it with the intention of carrying it off, but afterwards had changed his mind and thrown it down; the veil was lying on the ground among a thick cluster of bushes. The hunters camped near Binkensopp's farm and were very much annoyed during the night by the howling of wolves. Evans himself says that during the night they came quite close to him; but on firing his gun at them they fled. The opinion of our informants is, that some unfortunate person has been lost in the woods and devoured by the wolves. A man named John Phillips, while coming in from a farm in the vicinity of this city, one night about a year ago, disappeared, and was never seen afterwards. These relics of mortality may have belonged to him; or they may be those of some '58 pioneer (male or female) who wandered into the woods and fell a victim to a want of sufficient knowledge of the country to find the way out again.

### RETURN OF A PROSPECTING PARTY.

A party of five explorers returned yesterday after an absence of eight days, during which time they visited several islands between here and Chemainus and prospected for minerals. On one of the islands they discovered three veins of bituminous coal, and brought back a very fine specimen. Some copper ore was found on the shore of Vancouver, and also some specimens supposed to contain silver. The party ascended the Chemainus river a distance of six miles, and found from two to six colors of gold in every pan of gravel washed. Owing to the rapidity of the stream and the high water prevailing, it was found impossible to ascend it further. Strong indications of coal were observed along the banks of this river and in the valley where the bedrock cropped out. The only white man living in the valley at present is George McCauley; although all the open land has been taken up. Mr. Harris, Indian agent at Cowichan, is building a house at the entrance of the bay, and is preparing to lay out a town there, to be called Harristown. The Indians are very peaceable and seem to be a far neater and cleaner set than those in this neighborhood. A Catholic chapel has recently been erected near one of the villages.

### INFORMATION.

The Hon. A. J. Langley left yesterday in the Otter, on a visit to British Columbia, preparatory to a tour through the British-Atlantic provinces. It is his intention, before his departure from these colonies, to provide himself with all available information, that may be requisite to let our friends on the Atlantic seaboard know what are the resources and prospects of this Colony.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—A family residing Johnson street, near Douglas, had a narrow escape from being burned out night before last. A little boy, left alone in a room, accidentally set fire to a window-curtain, which blazed up and had ignited the window-sash and frame, when it was fortunately discovered by one of the inmates and extinguished just in time to save the house from destruction.

**RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.**—Several of the blankets stolen from Mr. Munro's house were found yesterday under an old house on Government street, across the ravine, where they had been secreted by the thieves. The tent stolen last Sunday from the ship-yard near Mr. Dougall's foundry, was also recovered yesterday, having been found in the bushes beyond the Indian school.

**ADMIRALTY WORK.**—We learn that naval surveyors have been examining the shores of Esquimalt harbor for a site for a dock yard. It is said that the probability is that it will be constructed near Porter's house, in the vicinity of the town. It is also rumored that a residence for the Admiral is to be constructed at Esquimalt.

**NAVAL INSPECTION.**—Admiral Maitland, accompanied by his Excellency Governor Douglas, at 12 o'clock yesterday visited and inspected the naval vessels at Esquimalt. From the flag-ship Bacchante a salute of thirteen guns was fired just previous to the Admiral leaving that vessel.

**THE gunboat Grappler** yesterday afternoon returned from New Westminster, having delivered the bullion she had on board, at the treasury of British Columbia.

**THE steamer Panama,** with the mails, is fully due to-day.

### CAPTURE OF INDIAN ROBBERS.

We noticed yesterday the fact that special-officer Phillips' house had been robbed the day before by (as was supposed) Northern Indians. Yesterday, about noon, Mr. Phillips was cutting wood in the bushes near his house, when he saw four Indians coming across the road at the head of Pandora street. He laid down, in order to watch their movements, and saw them go to his house, the door of which was open, and three of them entered. As the fourth was entering, he caught sight of Mr. Phillips, gave the alarm and ran. One of those inside succeeded in getting off; the officer caught the remaining two in the act of packing up a quantity of the goods, and brought them to prison. On their persons a number of articles, apparently stolen from some other house, was found. The prisoners belong to the Bella-Bella tribe, and had no doubt returned to carry off the goods they had not been able to take the day before. The two arrested are identified as having been seen hanging about the house on Thursday.

**THE steamer Otter** left at 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, for New Westminster, carrying 112 tons of freight and a few passengers.

**H. M. S. Topaze** will leave Esquimalt for Valparaiso via Panama the day after the arrival of the mail steamer.

### COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12, 1861. The steamer Otter arrived last evening from Fraser River with from \$10,000 to \$12,000 in gold dust. She left again this morning for New Westminster with 112 tons of freight and ten or twelve passengers.

The town is pretty well thinned of its late large floating population, and the demand for goods for local consumption has consequently decreased to nearly one-half that of last winter. A great falling off is also observable in the orders from the Sound, and the small craft plying between this port and Port Townsend are not near so well patronized in the matter of freight as during the winter months. The rush of miners to the upper country has, however, fully compensated for the decline in the local trade. The orders sent from the sister Colony far exceed those of any other season since the fall of 1858, and we are informed that the customs revenue collected at New Westminster during the week ending April 6th, far exceeded that for the same period of the two previous years.

The credit system seems to have entered very generally into the transactions of our merchants, recently, and the return of treasure from above each week falls far short of the amount of merchandise exported to British Columbia. As it is well known, however, that packers and boatmen almost invariably in the spring of the year purchase their first and second loads on credit from the up-country merchant, but little uneasiness need be felt but that the imports of treasure will shortly fully reach if not exceed the exports of merchandise.

We notice a scarcity of Rice, Bacon, Beans and China Sugar in the market.

**FLOUR.**—Sales of 100 bbls Golden Gate and Oregon Extra, at \$5 50@6 p bbls; 80 do Oregon Superfine at \$5; 200 do Extra do, p. n. t.

**RICE.**—Sale of 300 mats No. 1 China at 5@.

**SHOES.**—\$80 mats do, made at 5@; 300 mats do, do. **SHOES.**—Rice is scarce both in this and the British Columbia markets, and symptoms of a considerable advance is manifested.

**BACON.**—In good demand and stocks light.

**SUGAR.**—China No. 1 continues firm at 9@.

**PORK.**—With steady sale. Sandwich Island, 9@10c p. lb., according to grade.

**LARD.**—Sales of 2000 lbs Oregon in 10-lb tins, at 17c p. lb.; 1000 lbs Jewell & Harrison's, at 23c.

**IMPORTS.**

Per schooner KOSSUTH, from Port Townsend—25,618 ft lumber, 6840 pickets, 12 doors, 30 windows, 1000 lathe value, 4973.

Per schooner LALLA ROKKII, from Port Townsend—1 lot furniture, 1 soda fountain. Value, \$150.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**

### PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

#### ARRIVED.

April 12—Schr Kossuth, Oliver, Port Townsend

#### CLEARED.

April 12—Str Otter, Mount, New Westminster

Schr Growler, Barrington, Port Townsend

Schr Lalla Rokkii, Connick, Port Townsend

**NEUTRAL.**

April 12—Str Otter, Mount, New Westminster

Schr Growler, Barrington, Port Townsend

Schr Lalla Rokkii, Connick, Port Townsend

**ARRIVED.**

April 12—Sch. Kossuth, Oliver, Port Townsend

Schr Lalla Rokkii, Connick, Port Townsend

**ARRIVED.**

April 12—Str Otter, Mount, New Westminster

Schr Growler, Barrington, Port Townsend

Schr Lalla Rokkii, Connick, Port Townsend

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,  
Booksellers and Stationers,  
RECEIVE ADDITIONS BY NEARLY  
every Steamer to their present large Stock of  
School, Standard and Miscellaneous  
**BOOKS,**  
Embracing most of the Modern and Ancient Standard Authors in

POETRY AND FICTION,  
MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE,  
HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION,  
Law, Medicine, Sciences, Music, etc.,  
BIBLES, HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,  
MAPS,  
In Sections of both Hemispheres.

—ALSO—

**Stationery,**  
Consisting of

BLANK WORK IN GREAT VARIETY,  
from Miniature to Counting House size,

Writing Papers and Materials,

Printers' Stationery and Wrapping Paper,

Playing and Visiting Cards

Letter, Note and Official Envelopes,

MUSIC AND MUSIC PAPER,

Drawing and Tracing Paper and Cloth,

DRAWING BOOKS & INSTRUMENTS,

Pocket and Counting House Diaries for 1861,

Blank, Law and Shipping Forms,

Log Books, Time Books, Draft and Note

and Order Books,

SHIPPING RECEIPTS,

Copying Presses, Eyelet Machines

And a variety of other Fancy and Staple Stationery,

and a good assortment of

**GOLD PENS AND**

**POCKET CUTLERY.**

**STATIONERS' HALL,**

ma22 lm 40 Yates street.

**FOR SALE,**

EX. "ALMA," FROM LONDON.

8 QU. CASKS PALE SHERRY,

50 cases superior Port,

40 cases Andran & Cie pale Brandy,

50 cases Alex. Lespant pale Brandy, 1 doz each

75 cases Vieus Cognac pale Brandy, 1 doz each

25 cases B. Frere's superior old pale Brandy,

1 doz each

50 cases Duckworth & Co.'s finest Jamaica Rum,

1 doz each

20 cases Duckworth & Co.'s superior pale Sherry,

1 doz each

10 cases Duckworth & Co.'s old Port, 1 doz each

30 cases Venoge & Cie fine pale Champagne, 1

doz each

10 cases Grottothohl & Cie's first quality spark-

ling-Hock

10 cases Grottothohl & Cie's first quality spark-

ling-Moselle

200 green cases, each 2 gallons finest Holland

Geneva

500 long thin Guns,

500 cases Booth & Co.'s No 1 Old Tom,

6 frames Asphaltic Roofing Felt;

4 frames Brown Sheathing Felt.

EX. "R. W. WOOD," FROM HONGKONG.

3480 bags No 1 China Rice,

154 bags Manila Coffee,

70 bags Java Coffee,

80 cases fine black Pepper,

50 boxes tin Plates,

120 coils Manila Rope,

18 cases 22 and 24 oz Muntz Metal,

1 cask Nails.

SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,  
Wharf St., cor. Johnson St.

**AGENCY**  
OF THE

San Francisco Mission Woolen Mills.

**WE BEG TO CALL TO THE ATTEN-**  
tion of dealers in Victoria, British Columbia  
and Ports on Puget Sound, that we are prepared to  
execute with dispatch orders for the following  
goods, samples of which can be examined at our  
office.

Fancy Blankets, all wool, superior quality;

Macintosh do. do. do. do. do.;

Scarlet do. do. do. do. do.;

Blue do. do. do. do. do.;

Grey do. do. do. do. do.;

Golden State Gentlemen's Long Shawls, all wool,

with plain or graduated borders;

Tweeds, double and single width, all wool, and de-

sirable colors;

Eureka Flannels, all colors, and of extra quality;

Overshirts, a variety of patterns, sizes and colors.

The above goods are manufactured of selected

wools, and are superior in quality to the same class

of imported fabrics.

SAM'L PRICE & CO.

Victoria, V. I., March 26, 1861.

ma21 lm

ma21 lm